9:30 AM

THOMAS MORITZ, Postmaster.

Del., Lack, and Western R. R.

Sewark and Bloomfield Branch. TO NEW YORK. Glenraige 6.06, 7.17, 7.54, 8.30, 9.17, 7. A.m., 12 43, 1,43, 3.33, 4.42, 5.27, 6.13 43, 11.08 p. m. 12.37 a. m. 5 a m 12.16, 1.45, 3.35, 4.44, 5.29, 6.15, 245, 11.10, p.m, 12,39 a m. Watsessing - 6.10, 7.21, 7.58, 9.21, 10.41, 12.49, 1.48, 3.38, 4.46, 5.31, 6.18 7.02, 8.23, Don't part stop at Newark.

FROM NEW YORK. Barclay Street-6,30, 7.20, 8.10, 9.30, 10.30 10.00, 11,30 p m. Seaark for Bloomfield-6.40, 7.15, 7.53, 11.65, 11.53, a m, 1.13, *1.53, 2.44, 4.13, i, 6.53, 7.40, 9.03, 10.38 p m, 12.08 a m.

Leave Christopher street 5 minutes

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New York & Greenwood Lake R. R. TO NEW YORK.

Hoomfield—5.34, 6.48, 7.06, 7.56, 10.28, 5, 3.05, 3.51, 5.01, 6.52, 9.28, p. m. FROM NEW YORK. Chambers Street—6:00,, 8.20, 9.00, a.m., 45, 3.40, 4.20, 4.40, 6.10, 5.40, 6.20, 8.00, by Trains from New York, 9.00 AM and M. Sunday Trains from New York, via Branch, 8 45 AM, 1 45, 6 15, 8 30 and lay Train to New York, leave Bloomfield m and at 7 17 PM. We'Work via Orange Branch on Sundays,

Township Committee.

The regular meeting of the Town-Jos Committee was held on the 20th Members present, Mr. Thomas chairman, and Messrs, R. N. Dald, F. S. Benson, and W. S. Free-

- A batch of bills from Contractor MeDowell was presented for the Committee's perusal. They were for stone invashed to macadamize roads.

Bills from the Overseer of the Poor were presented, in which the familiar of Anderson was prominent. In Sidewalk Committee called atn to the condition of the sidea Orange street. It was said that in some places 'the sidewalk was below the grade of the roadway, and that considerable filling would have to be done. Where to get the material to do it with was a difficulty that presented itself to them. It was suggested shat the grading to be done on Pelathet street would furnish the materral. In considering the question f accepting Peloubet street, it was thermed advisable that the Committee be furnished with a map of that street' and that the petitioners be instructed

to fornish one. « A resolution was passed that all pefilinds from property owners asking the acceptance of streets must be acconstanted by a map locating the

Aspetition was presented from the property owners on Bassinger street asking the Committee to accept that treet as a public highway. A member called attention to the fact that the grading being done on Benson street necessitated considerable filling on Enssinger street to bring it to a corresponding grade. The petitioners were instructed to furnish a map of the street, and the Committee decided to visit the place and see what was

hest to be done in the matter. The attention of the Committee led to a case of obstruction of the sidewalk on Glenwood avenue. It appeared that a merchant had lately confectionery, etc., on the sidewalk, another increhant who had rented the promises having sublet a part of his named sidewalk privileges.

A member remarked that it was plary to take such privileges with walk in all large cities, and it te natural that it should be Bloomfield. The matter was referred to the Sidewalk Committee. A communication was received from residents on Highland avenue, stating wher mains in that street, pro value the Town Committee would assort to their doing it. After talking the matter over it was agreed to

consentato it.

The Chairman of the Committee informed the members that their attention had been called to a matter of much importance to the township. The Water Company, had laid their tomins across the Canal bridge on Montgomery avenue. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., who operate the Canal, objected to the manner in which this was done. The Committee themselves were also dissatisfied with A conference had been held with the officers of the railroad company. Two methods wers proposed for layog the pipes across the bridge. The first was to put them under the bridge, which was objected to by the company. Another was to cross on the southerly side of the bridge at an elevation above the flooring of such height that the pipes would form a guard rid on that side of the bridge. While the company were more favoraldy disposed toward this latter plan, they were not inclined to consent unless the Water company would first sign an agreement to protect the property and exempt the Railroad Co. tron liability for any damages or ac-

redents that might occur. After con-

it was decided that a conference be held with the officers of the Water company and ascertain what arrangements could be made that would be satisfactory to all concerned.

DR. McGLYNN'S CASE.

A Bloomfield Pastor takes up a Live Topic and Discusses it from the American Standpoint

The theme of the discourse at the Baptist church last Sunday evening was the Excommunication of Dr. McGlynn. The pastor gave as his text 1 Peter 3: 14. "And be not afraid of their terror, neither be

He said that Dr. McGlynn's name had become familiar over the Christian world in connection with the labor question, and was likely to remain exalted with that question, which is "here to stay." The speaker did not indorse the thories of Dr. McGlynn or of Henry George, although admitting that there was some truth in them, and holding that the principle advocated of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man is eminently Chris-

In speaking of the man, he said that he

considered Dr. McGlynn an exceptionally

able man, a clear and vigorous thinker, an able speaker, and possessed of the qualities of a successful leader. He is undoubtedly a sincere man; neither moved by money considerations nor by ambition, but inspired by pure motives of benevolence. He is a man of courage, who, appealing to the martyrs of the past, declares I would "go personally to suffer perpetual imprisonment, to be burned at the stake, to suffer all that human malignity could suggest, rather than permit myself for one instant, or by one hairsbreadth to be turned from the holy will of God my Father, my Maker and my Master." The man has evidently been chafing under the evils of his church. He has seen the despotic workings of what he calls "the machine," the Propaganda, which has direct control of all the priests of this land, which is regaided as a heathen land. The priests are the sworn subjects of that foreign society, and of an absolute power. They are not free-men. In all likelihood this man will remain firm and true to his present position. Opposition will only strength- duct of a Romish priest! Witness the inen one who manifestly has such decision of character. The present may be the

first step in a full alienation from Rome. But, it is his excommunication that is the theme to-night. The fact. The case against him is that he, contrary to the orders of the Archbishop of New York, attended and took part in a political meeting on the first of October last. For this he was suspended for two weeks. Later. because of remarks he had made to a reporter that were supposed to reflect on the Pope, but which reflection he totally disclaimed, he was again suspended. Later, being called upon to acknowledge his wrong and to appear before the Propaganda at Rome, and given forty days in which to do so, and refusing, he was publicly excommunicated, the notice of the excommunication being published July 8th.; (The speaker read the text of the ex-

The excommunication is what is termed the major excommunication. He is "cut off from the communion of the church, from its sacraments, and participation in its prayers, and should he persevere in his continuacy, deprived of the right after death to Christian burial. He is the second Catholic priest excommunicated in this manner, in 'this country,. The act has gone forth, and is now a matter of

As to the right of it. Undoubtedly every religious society and every other society has the moral right ty determine the conditions of membership, and to declare on what grounds membership shall cease. But in the exercise of this right, the interests of the person are guarded by law, which has decided that no church shall unjustly injure a man in his business or personal or professional interests. By instructions from Rome issued a few years ago, a committee of clergymen in each diocese was to be appointed "to investigate all charges against a priest, and whose report is to some extend a necessary step in withdrawing a priest's faculties, or removing him from a pastoral charge." Whether this order was followed in Dr. McGlynn's case, we must leave to him and pened an establishment for vending to the Vicar-general and the Archbishop foreign and domestic fruits, nuts, of New York. If it was not observed, he

was unfairly dealt by. But, note the difference—the difference between an excommunication now and one of the old-time. There is no differance in the word. Although this has been put mildly, it is nevertheless substantially the same as all past excommunications. For it reads: "with all the penalties attached to the censure by the canons of the church." This involves not only "exclusion from the mass, from burial in consecrated ground, from ecclesiastical juristhat the Water Company were willing diction, but from all intercourse with other Christians." But the difference is here that now the Roman church cannot wield the civil power to carry out its interdict, and if it should otherwise attempt it, beyond the religious rites involved, the persons so attempting would be liable to prosecution for boycotting. The difference is that we live in the 19th century, and not the 16th; in this free land and not in the once Papal domains. The difference is between a word and a blow; between saying that a man must go out of the church, and of putting him in a dungeon and driving him to the rack and stake; and thank

God for the difference! As to the excommunication, Dr. Me-Glynn says that the origin of the trouble is that he "taught the doctrine that God made the land for the people, and that he refused to retract it." Vicar General Preston says that the cause was "not for holding certain political opinions contrary to the teaching of the Catholic Church, nor for any political actions, but for diso beying the positive command of the Roman pontiff (in the notice of excomunication called foreign pontiff) summoning him to Rome. He refused, thereby expressing contempt for the highest authority in the church." But, why the command? Was it not that Dr. McGlynn had dared as an American citizen to exercise the rights of an American citizen; to have an opinion of his own, and to express that opinion where he would? The cause was that this siderable discussion as to the rights. of the various parties in the matter, | man denied the right of the Pope or of

any foreign potentate to say what he as an American citizen should hold to politically, or do in carrying out his political convictions. The case was a test case. It was needful for the papacy to decide whether even in a free-land a priest should

be free even politically. As he expressed it "As long as the church in America gives the Pope to understand that it will stand no interference on his part in politics or policies here; that it will allow no Archbisop to say that an American citizen shall never make another political speech or attend any political meeting without permission from the Propaganda-then I say all will be well. Let the Roman machine of which the Pope is a mere puppet clearly understand this. Let them know that its adherents are not to be sold for the purpose of reviving the Pope's temporal power which is to day as dead as Julius Cæsar. I deny the right of Bishop, Propaganda or Pope to punish me for my agtions as a man and a citizen in the late municipal canvass, or in other political movements. I deny their right to censure me or to punish me for my opinions in political economy unless they can show that these opinions are clearly con rary to the teachings of the Christian religion.'

As Mr. James J. Gahan expressed it at the Academy of Music last Sunday night: "We repudiate her attempt to give official sanction to an interferance in American politics, and also that our non-Catholic fellow citizens may know that in matters purely political not one jot or tittle of our allegiance shall be diverted to any potentate or power on earth, but is given in all ts fullness to the government of these United States."

Those are brave words. They are true words. They are timely words. For one of the strongest menaces to the freedom of this land consists in the aims of the papacy, and the efforts of the Jesuits and other representatives of the Pope in this country. If all Romanists come to adopt such sentiments as those of Dr. McGlynn and Mr. Gahan, then we may well rejoice in the recent events we are considering to night. We cannot be misled by any flimsy pretext that Rome would not have its servents interfere in the politics of a land. How comical-in view of facts-were the words of an Archbishop, pointing out the strange, unnatural conterference of Rome for a thousand years and more in the politics of the world Witness the recent acts of the Pope, in league with Bismark (that prince of policy-men) in Germany! But not in this land would the Pope have this interference-is that it? Withess Maximilian, sent to Mexico by behest of the Pope to to save Mexico to Romanism! Witness the recognition by the Pope of the Southern Confederacy-(the only power or pretended power that recognized it). No It is this: that the Pope's servants must be in politics his servants and not their

But what shall be the bearings of Dr McGlynn's excommunication? What are they upon himself?

He ceases practically to be a priest and a member of the Roman Catholic Church; although still holding to its creed and religous practices. The sacraments and Romish burial on Romish ground are to be denied him. Of this he says: They threaten me with exclusion from the sacraments in life and with denial of Christian burial after death. There is little blood in my veins that is not Irish, yet I am un-Irish in this, that Idon't care much about my wake and burial. They may throw my body into the sea or burn it What I do care about is my poor soul, And I am theologian enough to know, and I have always taught it that precious as the sacraments are, they are in truth only signs, and symbols, and a man can be saved without them if God's grace be -iven to him and his heart and mind are clear and pure before God."

Again, after his excommunication, he says: "I may have thought it the part of a devoted and ardently loving child to cover if I could, with the cloak of palliation the deficiencies, the errors, the blunders, and even crimes, of the human side of the church, that I might not incur that malediction laid on that son of Noah who gloried in his father's shame." Thus does he scourge the ecclesiastical machine, and makes the sad acknowledgment of the failure of his church in lands where it is best able to carry out its principles. He rejoices that he is now free to declare the truth and of the design of Romanism, he says: "The whole of this policy is largely prompted, instigated and animated by the frenzied desire for the restoration of the Pope's rotten old temporal throne that everybody but a fool or a member of the Roman machine sees clearly is as dead as Julius Cæsar. And so they are selling out the precious liberties of the people, the Catholic people, who have been most faithful to the spiritual side of the church, the Irish and the Germans and the Poles. They are selling them out in order to get in return the diplomatic aid of Bismark and the Czar and the English Cabinet to ward the restoration of the temporal throne of the Pope in the land of Italy, to make the Italian people curse, if possible. more than they are cursing to day, the thing that they hate with all the energy of their being, the monstrous interference in the name of Christ, of the Pope and the Pope's men in the politics of ther country. And not satisfied with their horrid work they are now anxious to bedevil the Catholicism of Poland, Germany, Ireland, America and all the English speaking countries so that they may be brought to the same wratched condition of irreligion, of hostility to the church, and of satanic hatred of very name of God."

The speaker quoted further from Dr McGlynn's declaration s since his excom munication, and expressed his opinion that the result would be the weakening of the ecelesiastical power of the Pope, as shown by the defiant and determined attitude of not a few independent Raman Catholies in America. "Let conscience and the Holy Spirit be exalted." as Dr McGlynn avers; let the spirit of American freedom assert itself more fully, and let the Romanist take with conscience and the Holy Spirit, the Word of God as guide, and forth from the ranks of that wide spread, long-continued power shall march an army of religious freemen, to do valiant service for the right, and to make the world better, and to hasten the coming of the Son of Man. "The Lord hasten it in his time." Sanday's Tempest.

The storm of Sunday, which broke just as the morning services of the churches had concluded, might be termed a compromise between a cyclone and a tornado. Its on-coming, with inky clouds, darkened sky, deep thunder and vivid lightning, was awe inspiring. A perfect deluge of rain fell for about twenty minntes, with a gale that portended much in the shape of damage to trees and shrub bery. Large branches were broken off and dashed down everywhere, and entire trees here and there broken of or uprooted by the force of wind and water. In the evening, at about ten o'clock, there was a repetition of the

morning's drama of the elements. At Glen Ridge one of the new houses going up for Mr. J. D. Galla gher on Hillside avenue, was blown

In the gorge near Moffet's mill, a large buttonwood tree was shattered by a stroke of lightning.

The township roads, in some localities, were considerably damaged by

At the house of Mr. VanCourt one of the front windows crashed into the parlor, and the rain pouring upon the carpet and furniture, wrought more

Other cases of damage are reported of the effects of this remarkable mid. A Set of Teeth Warranted the Best summer storm.

The English Sparrow. Many years ago we first made the acquaintance of the sparrow, and we were fascinated by his saucy, content ed drollery. It was in London; and just outside the window within which our studies were supposed to be carried on was a leaden roof whereon could be observed at every hour the domestic manners and social customs of these restless little rascals. We were never tired of their antics—their tempestuous love making, their indefatigable housekeeping, their petulant qurrels, sharp tongued and sharp-beaked too; and they cast shrewd little glances from time to time at us with much the expression of a party of savages making merry near the great idol of of some divinity. Since those days, like most other Americans, we have become rather blase on this subject, less responsive to the sparrows advances, and have finally come to consider him no better than a winged rat. In

fact he is in one respect a good deal worse, for he is doing what the rats cannot do: driving our song birds from their former haunts about our homes nished from those made by Mr. Parker as they can be free from his chattering to each sitting. persecutions. About our home there are fewer song birds than ever within our recollection. Not a single cathird came last summer, nor could we hear of one about the neighborhood; not a wren; not even the valorous little blue-bird; not a tanager; not a martin; not an oriole. Formerly there were many, and the groves morning and evening resounded with their mingled notes; last year they were fewer; this year there were none. A pair of scarlet tanagers and and a pair of orchard orioles were indeed seen for a week or so, but were soon killed

among them done the mischief, and Scientific and Practical Electric Batteries and Apevery lover of birds should give orders every lover of birds should give orders C. W. Thompson & Son -The American Magazine.

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Baltimore String Beans. 9c per Can Lobster, Star Brand.... 16c

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Higgins' G. L. Soap..... 4c Baker's Breakfast Cocoa 25c

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Legal Notices. TN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY -- To Benja min DeForrest Curtiss. New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Selma E. Hunter is complainant and you and others are defendants, you are equired to appear, plead, demur, or answer to th complainant's bill on or before the ninth day of September next. or the said bill will be taken as September next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by John W. Botham to Alfred Huater, on property in the village of Irvington, which mortgage has been assigned to the complainant. And you, Benjamin DeForest Curtiss, are made defendant because it is alleged in said bill that you held a mortgage on said premises subsequent to the mortgage of the complainant, and a decree is prayed for that you be foreclosed of all equity of redemption in said mortgaged premises.

Dated July 8th, 1887. WHITEHEAD, GALLAGHER & RICHARDS, Solicit relof Complainant, 745 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

HERIFF'S SALE. - Essex Circuit Court-Ernest By virtue of the above stated writ of fieri facias, to me directed, I shall expose for cale by public vendue, at the Court House, in Newark, on Tueslay, the nineteenth day of July next, at two premises situate, lying and being in the township of Bioomfield, Essex county. New Jersey.

Beginning at the intersection of the easterly side of Orchard street and the southerly side of the right of w y of the Montclair Railway Company; thence (1) along said railway in a southeasterly di-rection three hundred and forty-five feet, more or (2; along said last mentioned line south thirty-five minutes east three hundred and severity nine feet and six inches to line of land belonging to one Ball; thence (3) along said last mentioned line south eighty-nine degrees west one fundred and forty-one feet and three inches; thence (4) north one degree and stive minutes west one kundred and forty-three feet and three inches; thence (5) south eighty nine degrees west along Henry Hellmer s line one hundred and [seventy-five feet and six inches to the said easterly side of Orchard street; thence (6) along the same north one degree and five minutes west three handred and sixtyone teet and nine inches to the place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Charles R. H. Bruett, by deeds severally recorded in the Register's office of the County of Essex, in Books I, 14, page 270, &c.; Q 15, pages 119, &c.; Q 15, 117, &c.; R 15, page 511, &c., and Z 15, 399, &c. of deeds for said county, save and except a small triangle or gore of land part and parcel thereof, which has been conveyed by the said Bruett-and wife to the Montclair, Railway Company, and being the same premises described in a deed recorded in Book I, 15 of Deeds for Essex county, on page 313 &c.

Newark, N. J., May 16, 1887. (\$7.20) WM. H. BROWN, Sheriff. WHITEHEAD, GALLAGHER & RICHARDS, Att'ys.

Between Lewis Cockefair & al. executors of the estate of Daniel R. Thomas, deceased, complainants, and Josephine Schaup, et. al., defendants. Fi. fa. for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above stated writ of fieri facias, to me directed, I shall expose for sale by public to the Court Homas in Newark on Tuesday. vendue at the Court House in Newark, on Tuesday, the ninth day of August next, at two cook P. M., all that tract or parcel of land and, premises situate, lying and being in the township of Bloom-Essex county, New Jersey.

Beginning on the easterly line of Bloomfield avenue at the northwest corner of a lot of A. Newton Baldwin; thence running along the Dae of said avenue north twenty degrees forty nice minutes west twenty eight feet; thence north sirty-nine de-grees twenty three minutes east eighty-eight feet and fitteen hundredths of a foot to the westerly line of Dr. J. A. Davis; thence along said Davis line ty-nine feet and two-tenths of a foot to the northerly line of said Baldwin's lot, intersecting said line at an angle therein, and thence along said Baldwin's line south sixty-nine degrees twenty-three minutes west eighty feet to the place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Josephine Schaup by thristian H. Heckel, Jr., by deed bearing even date with said mort-gage, which was given to secure a part of the pur-chase money mentioned in said deed. Newark, N. J., July 5, 1887. \$5.40 WM. H. BROWN, Sheriff.

GUILD & LUM, Sol'rs.

N CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY .- To Martha By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Charles C. Voorhees is complainant, and you and others are defendants, you are required to appear, plead, demur, or answer to the complainant's bill, on or before twenty-seventh day of July next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to obtain a decree that Margaret Voorhees and Walter Voorhees have no estate or interest in the estate of John F. Voorhees, deceased, or any part thereof, and that Theodore Little and George E. Voorhees, surviving execu-tors of John F. Voorhees, deceased, may account

tors of John F. Voorhees, deceased, may account for and pay over to the complainant that portion of the estate of John F. Voorhees, deceased, which would have come to Abraham Voorhees had he been living and for general relief.

And you, Martha E. Dennison, are made defendant because you are entitled to some part of the residuary estate of said John F. Voorhees, and you, Margaret Voorhees and Walter Voorhees are made defendants because you claim to have some interest in the residuary estate of said John F. Voorhees as children of Abraham Voorhees, deceased, and because it is alleged in said bill that if you are children of the said Abraham Voorhees you are illegitimate children and not entitled to any share in said estate and because a decree is prayed for that you have no interest in the estate of said John F. Voorhees, deceased.

Dated May 26th, 1887. Dated May 26th, 1887. WHITEHEAD, GALLAGHER & RICHARDS,

Solicitors of Complainant, 745 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Newark, N, J., May 17th, 1887.

Estate of CATHARINE LYNCH, Deceased : Pursuant to the order of Joseph L. Munn, Sur pursuant to the order of Joseph L. Munn, Sursogate of the County of Essex, this day made, on the application of the undersigned Executor of said deceased, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said deceased to exhibit to the subscriber under oath or affirmation their claims and demands against the estate of said deceased within nine months from this date, or they will be forever barred from prosecuting of recovering the same against the subscriber.

JOSEPH D. GALLAGHER.

NOTICE is hereby given that bicycle riding on the sidewalks and fast driving on Sunday in this Township are expressly forbidden under pen-

alty of the law.

By order of Township Committee:

E. F. FARRAND,